

## The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

For the present iron is a dehydrated King.

It is a good ticket of live men and success is written on it.

There is not much comfort for the President in the Springfield meeting.

Foraker is destined to be Governor of Ohio. After a few formalities he will take the oath of office.

When do we have the ratification meeting over the river? Wheeling can be there in less than an hour.

Our friend Brown, of Steubenville, is going to be State Treasurer this time. He is a disabled soldier and a first class man.

Col. Taylor, as temporary chairman, stirred up the animals. The Guernsey case never takes without saying something.

The Democrats didn't desire the nomination of Foraker. For this they had their own good reasons. But they couldn't defeat him then and they can't do so now.

To make it interesting let Hoody be pitted once more against Foraker. Hoody says he doesn't want to be Governor again, therefore the result will make no difference to him.

The removal of Richards, postmaster at Clarksburg, is not so much of a surprise as his appointment was, and it is a much better thing. Such a community ought not to have a vulgarian in its postoffice.

The campaign over the river will not lack spirit. The Intelligencer anticipates great pleasure in taking the accustomed hand in it. This is to print a live newspaper, daily and weekly, in three States.

It has been clear that Judge Foraker was the choice of his party for Governor. The only question was whether the men who aspired to the same honor could and would defeat him by a combined assault. The nomination of Judge Foraker on the first ballot shows that the convention knew what the party wanted as was in line with the popular will.

The meaning of this nomination is that Foraker will be the next Governor; John Sherman will be re-elected to the Senate and go into the next National Convention with the solid vote of his State; and if Sherman be nominated for the Presidency Governor Foraker will appoint Charles Foster to succeed John Sherman in the Senate.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Passes Off—The Meeting of the Regents.

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 11.—The Commencement exercises passed off very pleasantly to-day. The graduating class consists of seven members, all of whom acquitted themselves with credit. The military display in the afternoon was excellent. In the evening the literary societies were addressed by Dr. Hurst, of Pittsburgh.

The Board of Regents have been unusually busy the entire week. An annual session was held this afternoon, but the result of their deliberations are not yet known. It is thought, however, that some very important changes have been made in the Faculty, and perhaps some dismissals. They will adjourn to-morrow.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

At Fairmont—The Annual Protest Against Sipe's Appointment.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., June 11.—At a meeting of the Board of Regents held here to-day, the present Faculty of the Fairmont Normal School was continued for the year 1885 and 1886. The Alumni held a meeting this afternoon and adopted a resolution in which the appointment of Prof. C. A. Sipe as principal was severely criticized, on the grounds that he does not possess the qualifications essential to the successful and usefulness of the school. This discontent with the present management has been growing since his first appointment and culminated as above stated.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Washington water was declared officially pure, but the reservoir is to be cleaned and drained.

Joseph Benson, who kept a liquor store at Newport, R. I., blew himself up with two tubes of gunpowder.

General Crook telegraphs that preparations to operate against the hostile Apaches should be made at once.

The entire family of William King, a printer, living at Stapleton, L. I., were poisoned by eating canned corn.

John J. Johnson, one of the most highly respected citizens of Munich, Ind., committed suicide by shooting himself.

Charles Lowmyer escaped from the workhouse at Hamilton county, Ohio, although nine shots were fired at him by the guards.

George Wilson, Charles Davis and Mathilde Jones, all colored, were found guilty of the murder of Henrietta Cole, at Farmington, La.

Nearly \$9,000,000 have been invested in juvenile reformatories in this country, in which 11,000 inmates are supported at an annual cost of \$1,500,000.

At the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Eckel, of Cincinnati, parents of the sculptor of that name, thirty-nine grandchildren and one great-grandchild were present.

There is a prospect of another row between Congressmen Bynum and Vice President Hendricks over the appointment of a member of the Board of Review of the United States Pension Bureau.

A batch of the Salvation Army, consisting of men and five women, parading the streets of Akron, Ohio, were attacked by a mob of over 1,000 men and boys, and barely escaped with their lives.

## THE OLD GUARD

The Ramparts of Old Ohio Cannot be Taken This Year.

The Great Republican Army in the Field.

And It Has Armed Itself for Victory This Time.

With Foraker and Kennedy Triumph is Inevitable.

The Proceedings of the Convention in Detail.

Sketch of the Prominent Candidates—The Platform.

THE TICKET.

GOVERNOR, J. B. FORAKER.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, R. P. KENNEDY.

JUDGE SUPREME COURT, G. W. MILLVAINE.

TREASURER, JOHN O. BROWN.

ATTORNEY GENERAL, J. H. KOHLER.

MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, WILLIS S. JONES.

FORAKER NOMINATED

On the First Ballot—A Brilliant State Ticket.

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 11.—This has been a grand day for convention purposes. The delegations were all seated between half-past 9 and 10 o'clock this morning. The stage was occupied by not less than one thousand persons, distinguished guests, ladies and citizens.

The Convention was called to order by Joseph W. O'Neal, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. John T. Rose, Episcopal clergyman.

Hon. J. D. Taylor, of Guernsey county, was made temporary chairman of the Convention. The usual list of Vice-Presidents, one from each Congressional district, were appointed, also Committees on Credentials, Resolutions, Permanent Organization and Rules of Order. At 2 o'clock P. M. the Convention was called to order and the different committees submitted their reports and all were adopted.

Amos Townsend, of Cleveland, was made permanent President. The platform was read and adopted without a dissenting voice. It is lengthy, well written and has the ring of pure Republicanism and puts the issues of the campaign in a plain but vigorous style before the people.

The Beatty club, of Columbus, and the young men's Blaine club, of Cincinnati, arrived on the early morning train and with music and banners led by the plug hat brigade, of Springfield, acting as escort passed the principal streets.

The balloting for candidates for Governor commenced at half-past three o'clock. J. B. Foraker, R. P. Kennedy, John Beatty and W. W. Rose were put in nomination. J. B. Foraker received a majority of all the votes cast on the first ballot, and on motion his nomination was made unanimous amid terrific applause, and wild excitement. The entire ticket nominated as follows:

For Governor, J. B. Foraker.

For Lieutenant Governor, R. P. Kennedy.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, G. W. Millvaire.

For Treasurer, John Brown.

For Attorney General, J. H. Kohler.

For Member of the Board of Public Works, Willis S. Jones.

THE CONVENTION.

A Detailed Report of the Proceedings—Convention Chaps.

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 11.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock by Hon. Jos. K. O'Neal, of Lebanon, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. The delegations of the eighty-eight counties of the State were all full, and over 1,000 persons were seated in the wigwag. Hon. J. D. Taylor, of Guernsey county, was announced as temporary Chairman, and addressed the convention. (Extracts of his address will be found in another column of this issue.)

Committees were appointed and the convention took a recess until after dinner. The weather is fine and cool and the visitors to the city are all comfortably cared for.

The convention resumed its session this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Over four thousand persons were accommodated within the wigwag and several thousand were on the street. Hon. Amos Townsend, of Cleveland, was made permanent President, and addressed the convention.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following officers were appointed: Permanent Secretary, Earl Reboe, of Hamilton; Assistant Secretaries, G. S. Broomback, of Jones; W. W. Freeman, of Franklin; Walton Thomas, of Delaware; S. N. Field, of Franklin; Vice-Presidents, one from each district.

The members of the State Central Committee were:

First District—John Houser, of Hamilton.

Second District—George Keegan, of Hamilton.

Third District—Robert Jones, of Butler.

Fourth District—J. E. Lowe, of Montgomery.

Fifth District—J. E. Lowry, of Harding.

Sixth District—Urban H. Heiler, of Wood.

Seventh District—M. P. Brewer, of West.

Eighth District—B. F. Hawley, of Clark.

Ninth District—John J. Haines, of Marion.

Tenth district—E. R. King, of Erie.

Eleventh district—J. K. Pollard, of Adams.

Twelfth district—C. A. Atkinson, of Jackson.

Thirteenth district—A. H. Branks, of Hocking.

Fourteenth district—D. H. Balbach, of Gallia.

Fifteenth district—H. A. Axline, of Muskingum.

Sixteenth district—George L. Couch, of Laramie.

Seventeenth district—J. M. Lewis, of Belmont.

Eighteenth district—Harvey J. Eckley, of Carroll.

Nineteenth district—J. A. Howell, of Ashland.

Twentieth district—P. F. Fawcett, of Stark.

Twenty-first—A. L. Brinsmade, of Cuyahoga.

Among the members of the Committee on Resolutions were: J. B. Grunabel, W. H. West, Chas. Foster, John Little, A. C. Thompson, Chas. H. Grosvenor, W. H. Taylor, O. L. Poorman, E. B. Taylor and Wm. McKinley, Jr.

THE PLATFORM.

A Rousing Set of Resolutions—The Protection of the Tariff.

At 4 o'clock Hon. Wm. McKinley, Chairman of the Committee on Platform, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Republican party of Ohio announces the following platform of principles: The right to vote according to the Constitution of the United States is the concern of the whole people and must be secured at all hazards to every citizen in every part of the republic. Existing guarantees must be sacredly maintained and additional ones proved if necessary, that the equal protection of the laws and the equal enjoyment of suffrage shall not fail or be abridged in any way through the connivance, neglect or fraud of any of the States of the Union.

The Democratic party, which owes its national victory to the willful support of the office, cannot be looked to for the enforcement of these constitutional guarantees, and the hopes of the friends of equal law and equal suffrage in the Republican party, which pledges its support to the cause of a successful election. We want such legislation as will harmonize the relations of labor and capital and promote the welfare of the people and protect and foster the industries of the State.

We favor the establishment of a National Bureau of Industry; the enforcement of the eight hour law, and adequate appropriations from the public revenues for general education wherever the same is needed.

We denounce the importation of contract labor, and favor the most stringent laws to effectively prevent it.

We are opposed to the acquisition of the public lands or any part thereof by non-resident aliens.

We are in favor of a protective tariff which will encourage American development and furnish remunerative employment to American labor, and we are opposed to the British policy advocated by tariff reformers under the guise of tariff revenue only.

We demand a restoration of the wool duty of 1867 or its full equivalent, and we denounce the Democratic Congress for failing to make good the pledges they made in this behalf.

We condemn the action of the present administration in lowering the national flag on public buildings at Washington as a mark of respect to a man who dishonored the one, and sought to destroy the other; and we demand that the national flag be hoisted in its place in Canada to overwhelm the northern cities with fire and to sweep to death their inhabitants by scattering everywhere the germs of infection and fatal disease.

We demand a restoration to important and honorable offices to the government of non-repentant rebels whose political disabilities have not been removed, a flagrant violation of the constitution and an insult to the loyal people of the country; and we denounce the administration of President Cleveland for its general discrimination in appointments against Union soldiers and men who fought against the Union.

The Republican party, which enacted the Federal Service law, will faithfully maintain it and cheerfully aid in all amendments to give it full force, and it is committed to extend the law to all grades of service to which it is applicable.

Ample appropriations should be made to enforce the Federal Service law, and all laws at variance with the object of the existing reform legislation should be repealed. Having accomplished this much the party pledges itself to still further aid higher reforms. It looks to the future with confidence in the success of the present administration to promote the reforms of Civil Service so auspiciously begun under Republican administration.

The Republican party of Ohio demands a repeal of the legislation introduced in the Senate in 1875, so that all invalid soldiers shall share equally and their pensions begin with the date of disability or discharge and not with the date of application.

We denounce the Democratic party for the destruction of the Scott law, and consequent increase of the burdens of taxation upon all property and the abandonment of an annual revenue of \$2,000,000, and while recognizing the people's right to amend the organic law, we demand the enactment of such legislation as will give us the most practical measure for the regulation and taxation of the liquor traffic attainable under the Constitution.

We denounce the Democratic Legislature for its treachery to their constituents in the management of the penitentiary.

We denounce the present Democratic General Assembly for its extravagance, corruption, and wanton disregard of the true interests and name of our State.

The Republicans of Ohio, in convention assembled, tender to General U. S. Grant our warm sympathy in this time of his great suffering, and assure him of our great faith in and love for him.

THE NOMINEE.

A Brief and Interesting Sketch of Hon. Joseph Benson Foraker.

From boyhood Joseph Benson Foraker, the subject of this sketch, has been an active supporter of the Republican party. He supported its principles and the country, as a soldier, during the war. Born at Rainbows, a farm village in Point Township, Highland county, July 1846, he was five years of age when the war broke out, which has been going on in the country previous to 1861, but for and the call to arms was made. Captain Benson Foraker, a brother, volunteered in the service of his country. He was the younger brother, by which he is best known, and about Rainbows, where he spent his early years, although his friends and neighbors are not infrequently to the honors so bravely and early won, was only prevented from going to the front by the persistent illness of his parents. After two years of the war had rolled by, and at the time of re-enlisting the Eighty-ninth Regiment in the counties of Clinton, Ross and Highland, Captain Benson was raising a company of volunteers. His father, Foraker, having indicated his desire, to a reluctant consent, volunteered in this company, being at the time only a little over twenty years of age.

FORAKER'S MILITARY HISTORY.

Those who put down their names first on the roll were told that the commis-

sioned officers had already been selected, but the one bringing in the most recruits for the company would be first or orderly sergeant, the second sergeant, and so on through the list of non-commissioned officers. The first place was gained by Foraker, but being a boy in years, inexperienced as a soldier, and with a desire to benefit the service, he voluntarily relinquished his claims to the office of orderly sergeant, which was given to the man who secured the next highest number of recruits, and who had some experience in army affairs, reserving to himself the second sergeantcy. The terrible battle of Chickamauga, camp life, in addition to losses sustained in battle, soon depleted the ranks of the Eighty-ninth, which went into active and severe service at once, and made way for promotion by loss of commissioned officers. In all this service Benson Foraker participated, and rose successively from orderly sergeant to the rank of first lieutenant. Late in the summer of 1863 he was sent home on recruiting duty. During his absence the battle of Chickamauga took place, and he returned to the army he reached his regiment just as it was going into the battle of Mission Ridge. Foraker immediately assumed command of his company, led it in the charge, and was the first man of the regiment to scale the enemy's works. He was then about seventeen years old.

HIS BATTLES.

After this he participated with his regiment in the charge at Rocky Face, and then went into the campaign against Atlanta, taking part in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Bartlesville, Peach-tree Creek, and Atlanta. After the fall of Atlanta Foraker was detailed for duty in the signal corps. He was assigned to the staff of General Sherman, on the organization of Sherman's army for the march to the sea, serving through that campaign and until the close of the war, being mustered out at Camp Dennison on June 14, 1865, before he attained the age of nineteen years. While on General Sherman's staff he was assigned to the duty of a scout, and he performed two acts, both of which required true courage and unerring judgment. Johnson, the rebel general, suddenly and unexpectedly appeared in front of Sherman in the vicinity of Columbia, and he was sent to the aid of General Sherman, who was with Howard's wing of the army. To reach him the messenger was compelled to ride around the entire left flank of the rebels, about ten miles distant. This was accomplished by the aid of a scout, who was sent to the aid of General Sherman, who was with Howard's wing of the army. To reach him the messenger was compelled to ride around the entire left flank of the rebels, about ten miles distant. This was accomplished by the aid of a scout, who was sent to the aid of General Sherman, who was with Howard's wing of the army.

On the 21st of December, after the city of Savannah had surrendered, the United States fleet lay off the mouth of the Savannah river, eighteen miles below the city, and the only way to get to the city was by the river. The river was full of torpedoes and the bank full of rebels.

Foraker was ordered to open up communication, and to bring a row-boat to the shore, and to the night started with one orderly on the perilous trip, rowing the boat in safety after being nearly capsized and running aground several times in the darkness.

THE CIVIL LIFE.

Foraker came home, after passing through the perils of war, and at once began his efforts to secure a better education. He studied a while at South Salem, Ross county, spent two years at Wesleyan University, and then went to Cornell, graduating in the first class in 1869. While pursuing his collegiate course he studied law, and entered the college of Judge James Slocum on graduation, being admitted to the bar in the fall of that year. In 1879 he was elected to the Superior Court bench of Hamilton county for the full term of five years, but resigned in three years on account of ill health. His ability in this position was recognized by leading members of the bar, and he was elected to the position of county clerk in 1882. He was elected to the position of county clerk in 1882. He was elected to the position of county clerk in 1882.

General Kennedy, Candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was born in 1840, and is not much older than Foraker. He earned his title of General by good service on the field of battle.

His war record was brilliant and enviable. Having enlisted for three months in response to the first call for volunteers, he was subsequently re-enrolled as a private in the Twenty-third Regiment, O. V. I., whose commanders are now noted throughout the state and country, and who served in the armies of West Virginia, the Potomac, and the Cumberland. Captain Kennedy was promoted to the rank of young soldier who advanced to First Lieutenant, Second Adjutant, Captain, Major, and finally Brigadier General. He was mustered out in 1865, and has since been pursuing the practice of his profession, and was Internal Revenue Collector under President Hayes. In the last Presidential campaign General Kennedy gave his entire services to the Republican party, and being elected to the position of county clerk of the State. He is an eloquent, efficient speaker, having the magnetic presence that holds an rapport vast audience. As a citizen of Belmont county, he is known as a man of high integrity, and his private life is as pure as his public life.

THE STATE TREASURER.

Hon. John C. Brown, of Jefferson county, the candidate for State Treasurer, is a tall, fine looking man, now forty-two years old. He is a farmer's son, and was born in Jefferson county.

At the age of eighteen he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-second O. V. I., Colonel Dan. McDook's regiment, and participated in the battle of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Ringgold, Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek and all the intervening marches and skirmishes, before he was twenty years old. The wound he received at Kenesaw was a severe one, and he lay in a field hospital, subsequently, after having returned home, he was obliged to return to a hospital in Columbus for a second amputation.

At the age of twenty-three he was elected county clerk, and he has since been a bond for \$25,000 without profit, based solely upon his merit as an upright young man. He served four terms as County Treasurer, and has been President of the City Council of Steubenville.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

A WEST VIRGINIAN PROMOTED

And the Postmaster at Clarksburg Relieved of His Office—Two Changes That Affect This State—General Washington News Notes and Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—Richard R. McMahon, of West Virginia, a second class clerk in the First Comptroller's office was to-day appointed Deputy Second Comptroller of the Treasury, vice James S. Delano, of Vermont, resigned by request.

Ell C. Brannister, of Indiana, has been appointed a special Indian agent, James B. George, of Texas, has been appointed as special agent of the Land office.

The President to-day appointed the following named Presidential Postmasters: Wm. H. Wilde, at Tuscaloosa, Alabama; J. A. Harner, resigned; Matthias Manley, at Newbern, N. C.; vice A. E. Richardson, resigned; James W. Satcher at Union Springs, Alabama, vice J. W. Babson, resigned; Lloyd Reed at Clarksburg, West Virginia, vice Wilbur P. Richardson, resigned; O. C. Cololo, at Adison, Iowa, vice E. W. Hastings, resigned for illness at his own request.

The President to-day appointed William Stapleton, of Colorado, to be melter of the United States mint at Denver, Colorado.

WARNER AS A TOOL.

A Belief That He is Being Made the Cat's Paw of the Anti-Silver Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—Representative Warner's silver proposition has excited more or less comment ever since it was made public. By many it is deemed impracticable, the silver opponents generally believing that the plan for bullion certificates would not be a feasible one. But that is not the main difficulty. The proposition, as it is now announced by Representative Warner, might be supported by the anti-silver men because it embraces the proposition to suspend the coinage of silver and with the idea that the bullion certificates could be suspended by Congress without much trouble when the silver men best to do so, but it is not certain that the silver men can be induced to vote for a suspension of the coinage even for what would practically be an unlimited purchase of silver. It is not certain that the silver men can be induced to vote for a suspension of the coinage even for what would practically be an unlimited purchase of silver. It is not certain that the silver men can be induced to vote for a suspension of the coinage even for what would practically be an unlimited purchase of silver.

When he has anything to say it is pretty certain to be to empty benches if he has the floor for more than five minutes. He is earnest in the advocacy of silver, and he is not afraid to speak his mind. He is not afraid to speak his mind. He is not afraid to speak his mind.

Then again, it is hinted that Warner is being made the cat's paw of the anti-silver men, who want the coinage suspended and are willing to support something like a compromise, at least up to a point, in order to carry their point. It is this, it is said, that he is doing. It is this, it is said, that he is doing. It is this, it is said, that he is doing.

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